Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 8, 1829. [NO. 605.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Paper.

100 Reams of Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, just received on consignment, from the manufactory, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 1, 1829. 4-4w

Strayed or Stolen,



From the Subscribers' Stable, on the night of the 29th inst., a bright sorrel *HORSE*, about 13 hands high, no white spots about him, compactly made, goes in harness and is very gentle, will not [illegible]. A liberal reward will be paid on his delivery to

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 30, 1828. 4tf.

Sales at Auction.

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12th 1829.

THE subscribers will sell, at their Auction Store the residue of the Stock in trade of a House declining business, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

Terms liberal,—made known at Sale.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auct'e.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1828.—4-2w.

Haymount Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will recommence on Monday next, the 5th inst.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 22d inst. Measures are in progress for obtaining an additional Instructress.

A gentleman of undoubted ability and integrity, has been engaged to give lessons in French.

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place, at $10 per month.

LITERARY TUITION.	per session		
1st Class,	$15	Instruction in Music	$24
2d & 3d do	12 50	Drawing & Painting	10
4th do	10	Needle Work	3
		Contingent Expenses	50
		Per Session.	

W. M. GREEN, Superintendent.

January 1, 1829 4-3w.

Just Received

And for sale by the Subscriber, Brick Row,

[illegible] Barrels Mackarel, Nos. 2 & 3, 5 casks cheese, [illegible] quintals Cod Fish, 10 boxes Raisins, 10 ditto Spanish Segars, Sugar and Coffee, 1 pipe Holland[illegible], French Brandy, [illegible] and Peach Brandy, Sweeds Iron, German, Bluster Crawley Steel, Nails, Trace Chains, Cotton Cards, Gunpowder Tea, bar Soap, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, New York butter Crackers, old Cavendish Tobacco, &c. &c.

W. W. BALLARD.

December 18. 2-4w.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Nancy Daniel, Seth Daniel, Mary Daniel, Elizabeth Daniel, Enoch Daniel, Cansey Daniel, *vs.* The Real Estate of John Daniel, deceased. } Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isham Daniel, one of the Heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Isham Daniel appear at our next County Court to be held for said county, on the second Monday of February next, and shew cause, if any, why the said estate should not be distributed among the legal Heirs. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D., 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN *Clerk.*

4-6

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Martha Faulk, *vs.* The Heirs of Philip Faulk, dec. } Petition

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, to Richard Faulk, Calvin Faulk, Rebecca Faulk, Southy Marlow, William Marlow, Jesse Marlow, Jo Marlow, Richard Marlow, Elizabeth Marlow, Abraim Marlow, Priscilla Marlow, Mary Ann Marlow, and Martha Marlow, appear at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, and shew cause any, why the last Will and Testament of Philip Faulk, deceased, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court at office, the second Monday in August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D. 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, C.

4-6w.

State of North Carolina

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1828.

Delila Moore, *vs.* The Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } Petition for Dower

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore, Edward Moore, two of the Heirs at law of said George Moore, dec'd, resides out of this State; *Therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville; that unless the said William Moore and Edward Moore appear at our next Court on the third Monday in February next, and answer or demur, the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and the prayer thereof granted.

CORN'S DOWD, Clerk

December 1, 1828,

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of *SELPH & CAMPBELL* was dissolved on the 17th instant, by consent of both parties. All persons having demands will present them for payment and all persons indebted to the Firm are required to make payment to John Campbell, who is authorized to grant discharges.

JOHN SELPH,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

December 1828.

☞ JOHN SELPH still continues the business in all its various branches, on Bow Street.

☞ The SUBSCRIBER, grateful to his friends and the public for their liberality towards him since he has been in business, respectfully informs them that he still continues the business in all its various branches, on the North side of *Hay Street*, a few doors West of the Market Square and nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he hopes, by attention and assiduity to business, still to receive a share of patronage. Having a good assortment of the best materials, he is well prepared to repair Clocks and Watches, which branch of business will receive particular attention. He has, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, a assortment of Watches and Jewelry of various descriptions, Silver, Britannia and Plated Ware, Military Goods & Musical Instruments, consisting in part of fine gilt and plated Epauletts, and plated coat Buttons, Lace and Cord, plated Hunted Swords and Sabres, red top Plumes, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Violins, violin Strings, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Also a great variety of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

of the growth of 1828, neatly put up in papers at ten cents each.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

December 23. 3-3w.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do, 1 do do do do do } tax	$1 49
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square	4 56
Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,	
Lydia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott	8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,	1 14
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street	1 55
Mrs B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae, 1 house &c joining P Mallett	29
Jacob Harris, 1 lot imp Hillsborough street	1 21
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop, 100 acres sandhills unimp	90
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,	76
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house	57
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ½ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow	57
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims, 1 do unimp do, 1 do do do	4 27
Duncan McLe[illegible] south end of Hay street	38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street, 35 acres on the Yadkin road, 100 acres, land on which he lives	5 41
P. McIntosh, 1 vacant lot north side Hay street	57
D. McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres	1 14
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,	1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,	1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.	71
Mary J. McDowell, 1 lot impr and house near the Church	15
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street	37
Mark Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek	3 80
Do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank	67
Do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.	14
Winnifred Scott. 1 lot imp house &c out of town	1 52
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly, 1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton	3 80
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street	76
Polly Hazell, by J. W. Wright, 1 lot impr Green street, 1 do unimpr below the Jail	84
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram, 1 lo impr south side Hay street, 1 do do	1 96

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By GEO. R FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 2*ts.*

For Sale.

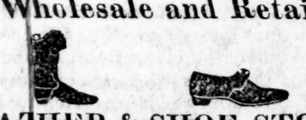
A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 Peces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13 1828

Wholesale and Retail



LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters' Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Jailer's Notice.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Bladen county, N. C. a small black negro man, short neck and large mouth, aged about 22 years. Says that his name is SANDY, and that he belongs to N. B. Powell and John D. Walker, of Georgia, who purchased him from John Brown of Cumberland county, N. C.

ROBT. PLUMMER, *Jailer.*

Elizabethtown, Bladen, Dec. 30, 1828.—4tf

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Stairt, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.



Hercules, aided by Iolas, destroying the Hydra.

Only $2 per Bottle.

The unparalleled reputation of this medicine is such and its pre-eminent virtues are so well established, and so fully acknowledged by an intelligent public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing further than that it is

A Sovereign Remedy

In Diseases of the Liver: Debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation: Old and inveterate Ulcers: Pains in the Bones, attended with swellings of the joints: Indigestion: Blotches on the Face, Pimples, &c. Syphilis: Cutaneous diseases generally, and Tetter in particular: Mercurial and Scrofulous complaints.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper, and has made it necessary for the proprietor to print them in a pamphlet of about 100 pages. This will be forwarded as soon as possible to the several Agents for gratuitous distribution, and must, on perusal, strengthen the good opinion now entertained by the friends of this medicine, and disarm, as it is hoped, the prejudices of those who view with distrust any medicine not known in what is called "regular practice." Facts are stubborn things, and cannot be gainsaid.

At the earnest solicitation of members of the medical faculty, and others who have witnessed the astonishing cures effected by the use of the Vegetable Catholicon, and who are anxious that its benefits to mankind may be more widely diffused, the proprietor has consented to reduce the retail price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle; and this will be done without in any way deteriorating the quality of the medicine, or *reducing the size of the bottle*, as has been materially done in the case of Swaim's Panacea.

Extracts of letters recently received from physicians, and from agents for the sale of Potter's Catholicon, most of whom are also agents for Swaim's Panacea.

1st. "It is a bold step in Mr. Swaim to attempt to deceive the public by saying that 'the increasing demand for his medicine has enabled him to reduce his price to two dollars per bottle, this being entirely at variance with the established usages of trade, as it is usual to *raise* the price of an article when in demand. The true cause is, that the sale of his Panacea has *very much diminished*, and we sell no more of it since the reduction in price."

2d. "If you conclude to lower the price of the Catholicon to two dollars, this will increase its sale very much. I should also advise you to continue the quantity the same as now. Mr. Swaim's bottles appear to be only about *two-thirds their former size.*"

3d. "The demand for your Catholicon remains good at three dollars, notwithstanding we have reduced the price of Swaim's Panacea to two dollars by his order."

4th. "I retail more than a *dozen* bottles of your Catholicon where I sell *one* bottle of Swaim's Panacea; and I feel great pleasure in informing you that in every case in which I have seen the Catholicon tried, it has produced *decided benefit.*"

5th. "Could you afford to reduce the price of your Catholicon to two dollars, I should more frequently prescribe it to my patients, and this would also be done by a number of other physicians in this town and vicinity who have used it with the best effects, after all the other Panaceas, and the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla had failed The use of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or what is termed the "wood practice," having been formerly *put down* by the medical faculty, and recently got up again by some of our brethren in New York and Philadelphia, whose *pockets* appear to be the seat of their judgment—I do not like to say much about it."

6th. An eminent physician says, "I have known several cures performed by the use of your Catholicon, which had previously resisted the ordinary prescriptions of the faculty, and I have never known it to produce INJURIOUS EFFECTS!"

Caution.

The proprietor of the Catholicon has recently received letters from abroad, stating, that *the old bottles which contained the Catholicon, are, in some instances, filled with spurious mixtures, and sold as genuine.*

To secure the public against *counterfeits*, the Catholicon has a small label covering the cork of each bottle beautifully executed by the *geometric lathe*, with the words 'GENUINE. W. W. POTTER,' engraved thereon; and as the cork cannot be drawn without injuring this label, the medicine will be known to be genuine, when it is not torn, or otherwise defaced.

PURCHASERS MUST BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

☞ The above invaluable Medicine may be constantly had of R. T. GOODWIN,

Agent for the Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 4, 1828.—eotA1

American Genius.—It is owing to the continual teasing of mosquitoes that America has produced so few works of genius. Who could possibly compose himself to think, with such an odious insect eternally humming in his ears, and thirsting for his blood.

BANK BILL.

When Mr. Fisher's Bill to consolidate the Banks, and to establish a new Bank, was taken up on its first reading,

Mr. Fisher rose and observed, that the subject of the Banks was one encumbered with many difficulties; and it became us to see our way perfectly clear before we attempted to act.

The *first* enquiry that presents itself is, whether it is expedient for the Legislature, at this time, to act at all on the subject of the Banks? If, on examination, we come to the conclusion that it is expedient to act, then the *next* enquiry is—What shall we do? He said, that at present, he would confine himself exclusively to the first branch of the subject, that is, shall we interfere with the matter at all?—and when the bill came up on its second reading, he should attempt to show, that the plan offered by this bill is the best we can adopt under existing circumstances.

In entering on the first inquiry, he said, it appeared almost unnecessary to set about proving what few [illegible] We see the scarcity from the bosom of the people not to know, that their situation is unprecedented in the history of the State. Their difficulties have already been great; but, unless something is done to ameliorate their condition, rest assured, that the drama is but opened. How can it be otherwise? In all countries, and in all times, the rapid reduction of the circulating medium has always been attended by distress, bankruptcy, and ruin among the people. We have seen its effects in Great Britain, on several occasions, when the Bank of England contracted its circulation; and we have seen its effects but a short time since, in several of our Northern Cities. The same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same consequences. Hence the great danger of giving the control of the currency of the country to large banking Institutions. Unfortunately for North Carolina, our predecessors were not cautious enough in this particular, and we now feel the consequences of it.

But, sir, let us draw a little nearer to the point, and see what are the facts as to the Banks of this State?

He believed it was in the year 1819 that the Banks had the largest amount of notes in circulation. The only official statements of the Banks, however, are from the year 1823 to the present time. From these it appears that in 1824, the Bank had notes in circulation to the amount of $2,972,276. And at this time they have in circulation, $1,809,288:—thus having, in the space of four years, reduced the circulation $1,162,988, nearly one half of the whole amount, or nearly at the rate of $300,000 a year, and during the last two years, at a still more rapid rate.

If, in a commercial community, where the medium circulates quickly, and all classes, at short periods, receive the profits of their industry, distress would follow such a rapid diminution of the amount of money in circulation, (what must be the situation of a community purely agricultural, where the farmer can realize the results of his industry only once a year.

But, said Mr. F., I call your attention to another part closely connected with the subject. While the notes have been thus rapidly withdrawn from circulation, the debts to the Bank have been reduced in a much smaller ratio. In 1823, the amount of debts due the Banks, was $5,583,709. In 1828, they are $5,179,517. Shewing a reduction of only $400,192, or at the rate of $80,000 per year—while the circulation diminished at the rate of $300,000 per year.

We do not stop here: the operation of calling in the notes is still going on. From the Report of the Committee of Stockholders, we see that the avowed intention of the State Bank is to wind up the concern as speedily as possible; and in pursuance of that plan, we see that they rigorously exact from their debtors regular instalments every 90 days, of *one-tenth* of the whole debt—that is, the whole debt is to be paid in ten equal instalments. If the State Bank persists in this policy, we must expect the other two Banks to do the same. Then let us look at the practical operation of this rule:—The people owe the Banks, $5,179,517. At the end of 90 days, one-tenth of this is required—say $517,951; at the end of six months, as much more; and at the end of nine months a like sum; making in nine months, $1,553,853. To this must be added 250 or 300,000 dollars for interest. Say the first sum—then you have, $1,803,853.

But the Banks have at this time in circulation only 1,809,000 dolls. In fact, they cannot have that amount, for we must suppose that since they went into operation, a large amount of the notes issued must have been lost and destroyed; making a due allowance for this, and also an allowance for what will be brought in by the United States Bank, and by Brokers, and it is evident, that before the end of nine months, every note now out will be retired from circulation—and the People of North Carolina will stand indebted to the Banks, in a sum not less than 4½ millions of dollars.

Now, can any community, much less an agricultural community, withstand this operation? If this process were practicable, what distress and calamity would not fall on the country? But, sir, it is not practicable—it is not possible:—the Banks may adhere to their rule requiring it, but the people cannot comply; and stupid must be any set of men who could expect it. But, sir, although it is not practicable for the Banks to call in as fast as they desire, still, the operation is going on, and will continue to go on. Let us say that it has gone on so far as to have taken from circulation all their notes—what then? After every State Bank, every Newbern, and every Cape Fear note is paid in, still the people will stand indebted to these Banks in about $4,500,000. This is not all. Besides the Banks, they owe to merchants, to usurers; and noteshavers—those vultures of society—and to one another, nearly as much more—say in all, 8½ or 9 millions of dollars. Now, sir, where is the money to come from to pay these debts? The local Banks have withdrawn their notes—Specie has taken wings and flown away—how are they to pay? He asked those opposed to Legislative interference to answer the question.

But certain persons, aware of this dilemma, have thrown out the idea that our surplus produce of the present crop, will not only enable the people to pay a good portion to their debts; but will bring money enough into the State to supply the vacuum occasioned by withdrawing from circulation the local notes—They have even gone so far as to tell us that the surplus produce will bring into the State, at least *six million* of dollars. For one, he boldly denied it, and challenged any of them to prove their assertion—He called on them to put their finger on the items, and to show us how six millions will come.

Let us look, said Mr. F. at the character of our staples, and the direction and nature of our trade. The leading staples of our State are Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Lumber, naval stores of every description and a few other articles. Cotton is our most valuable article—In the most prosperous crop years, it was never estimated that the State exported more than 80,000 bales of 300 wt. each. Last season, there was not as much Cotton put up as during some former years, and the crop itself was not a very heavy one. It is therefore, a liberal allowance to put the export of this article, down at 60,000 bales, which at 8 cents per lb. would yield 1,440,000 dolls.

The article of Rice, had been estimated in a report of the other House, at from 10 to 11,000 casks, which, according to a calculation, would yield about 150,000 dolls.

Mr. F. here enumerated other articles, and their probable product, and summed up, by saying that the whole income for our surplus produce would fall short of 4,000,000 dolls. but he was willing to set it down at 4 millions, and asked what then? Will all this come into the State? Will you not allow some of it to remain out, to pay the debt against us, occasioned by the balance of trade heretofore? Or, will you not permit some of it to go for the purchase of articles that have become to us necessaries of life? However much we may chuse to economize, we cannot stop buying all at once. But what is this debt out of the State? Who owes it, and how contracted? It is owed principally, by our merchants, and by the Banks.—Owing to the state of things produced by the high price of Cotton several years since, and by the excessive issues of our banks, our merchants were encouraged to purchase largely at the North, more than they could pay cash for, and consequently, went in debt. The debt thus contracted, without doubt, has been reduced, but a portion of it is still behind. How is it to be paid! Either by produce or in notes of the local banks. We know that the greater number, even of our country merchants do buy up the article of Cotton, for the purpose of remitting to the North.—The Cotton thus bought either goes to pay their debts, or to purchase new supplies, or for both, and in either case, the Cotton thus sent off, brings back no money. The same may be said as to other articles besides cotton.

As to the Banks, how came they indebted at the north? First, their notes are taken direct to the north by merchants and by visiters;—2d, they reach the north through the western country. They are carried to the west by hog, mule and horse drovers, and by emigrants who fly from hard times here, in pursuit of better elsewhere. As soon as these notes reach the northern cities, they cease to act as a circulating medium, and are bought and sold like any other commodity in market. At one time of the year, they fall mostly into the hands of Brokers; but in the latter part of the summer they are received and held up by the merchants, for the purpose of sending to the south to buy produce. This accounts for the fact, that in the Spring and Summer, our notes in the northern markets are more depreciated than in the fall and winter. The notes thus collected by the merchants at the north, are sent out to their agents here, who expend them in the purchase of cotton and other produce. Now that portion of our surplus produce thus purchased, certainly will not bring any new circulating medium into the State. It goes simply to pay a debt existing against the State. It is true, it brings home the local notes, but we have already seen the operation by which these will soon disappear, never again to come forth.

But, I foresee that it will be objected to this, that it is not the whole view: that although the produce in the end goes to pay the debt at the north, yet in the first place, the farmer receives his price for it. This is true, and it is some source of relief, but unfortunately the farmers are generally indebted to the merchants who buy their cotton and other produce. Yet if they were not indebted at all but received all in cash, this would not weaken the argument. The notes of the local banks are the only circulating medium we have; we see that this medium is rapidly disappearing, and we have been told that the surplus produce will supply us with a new one. What I assert is, that the surplus produce will not *bring into* the State, a new medium in place of the present one—at least in time to save the country from ruin.

Mr. F. further remarked—that he might strengthen these views, by many additional facts, but at present, he would proceed no farther. From the statements and facts already submitted, we are driven to adopt certain conclusions:—

First. That the Banks are rapidly calling in their notes, and that soon all will be withdrawn from circulation.

Secondly. That this will not only deprive the State of a circulating medium—a great evil in itself—but that, after every note is called in; the people will still owe the Banks 4½ millions of dollars, and as much more to other persons, making in all a debt of 8½ or 9 millions.

Thirdly. That owing to circumstances already stated, our surplus produce will not bring into the State a sufficiency of money to meet the debts and supply a medium.

And that, consequently, but two alternatives are now presented to the Legislature—Either to stand by and see thousands of its citizens ruined—or to step in and interpose the arm of protection.

Which of the two shall we adopt? Shall we sit here with folded arms, and see ruin sweep over the land? Shall we calmly witness an operation going on, that will in the end, break up and drive from our State, thousands of our most valuable, though unfortunate citizens?

He hoped not; he believed that the people of North Carolina looked with great anxiety to this Legislature, for some relief, and if we adjourned without adopting measures to give that relief, we would merit their eternal execration.

Mr. F. concluded by saying, when the bill came up on its second reading, he would endeavor to shew to the House that the plan there presented, would go towards ameliorating the condition of the State.

Young Ladies.—A young lady, at 18, often needs a warning voice to point out the quicksands over which she is speeding her thoughtless career. I hear you are beautiful, and have many admirers. I am sorry for it. A young woman, whose conduct is marked with strict honour and principles, cannot have many admirers. There is nothing that more certainly marks a bad habit, and depraved moral principle, a thorough destruction of it, than this cruel and guilty encouragement of honorable love.—A young man is never long attached to a young lady without her being aware of it, commonly, indeed, before he is himself aware of the nature and extent of his feelings. The knowledge is almost intuitive. From that moment, if she is persuaded that she cannot reciprocate his sentiments, her course is plain before her—it is cool, undeviating, unhesitating repulsive, on every occasion, place and manner. Love will die without hope. To crush love in the bud is easy; but, trifle and tamper with it till it has taken root in the heart, and its destruction is attended with the extinction of the heart's best and noblest feelings. Never forget this prime maxim in these matters—not to discourage is always to encourage. Your choice I will not, I would not, bias. But I had rather hear that you are engaged to a man of good character and industrious habits than the wealthiest man without them; for, in this country, these are always a sure pledge of final success.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn,

Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement be directed to call upon the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company to know how and in what manner, the $5,000 subscribed for by the State, together with the sums subscribed by individuals, and paid by individual Stockholders, have been disposed of; and what sum the Company have now on hand, and what debts are now due; and that said Board report to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, to lay out and improve a road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough. Read the first time.

Mr. Love presented the petition of certain citizens of Tennessee, relative to a mine, recently discovered in this State, the mineral wealth of which consists of proportions of silver and lead. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mebane presented a bill to amend the laws regulating the inspection of flour in the town of Fayetteville. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. McFarland, the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire, if the law relative to persons owning land in this State, where the dividing line of counties passes through the same, is sufficiently plain in intent and meaning, as to compel any person owning land, situated as aforesaid, to list and pay the taxes of the same, in the county in which he resides.

On motion of Mr. Spaight of Craven, the committee on the Militia Laws and Public Arms, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws, now in existence, requiring Captains and other Subaltern officers to uniform themselves.

The resignation of Thomas Boykin, Col. Commandant of the 32d Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, was read and accepted.

Monday, Dec. 22.

The bill requiring Registers and Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, and Clerks and Masters in Equity to keep their Offices at their respective Court houses, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Meares.

The bill, in aid of the fund for Internal Improvement, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Joiner, by a vote of 37 to 17.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Croom presented a bill to provide for the gradual diminution of the Capital of the Banks of the State by the purchase and extinguishment of shares.

The Senate entered upon the order of the day, being the bill to lay out and improve a road, from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough. Mr. McDiarmid moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was negatived 33 to 21. An amendment was proposed and carried, to strike out Fayetteville and insert Nicholas Nall's in Moore, and thus amended, the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Alexander, from the select committee, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, which related to certain resolutions and reports of the Legislatures of Vermont, Ohio, Georgia, and South Carolina, respecting the power of the General Government to appropriate funds for the purpose of aiding the Colony of free persons of colour, made a detailed report, which concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Commons, of the State of North Carolina, that the Congress of the United States have no Constitutional power to appropriate funds to aid the American Colonization Society, or for any other purposes, for which that Society was established, which they may hereafter contemplate; and that this Legislature, as the organ of the will of the people of this State, do solemnly protest against the exercise or any attempt to exercise such constitutional powers by the Congress of the United States.

Another branch of the resolution provides for its transmission to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governor of each State in the Union.

The same being read, on motion of Mr. Shober, they were laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Love from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred an inquiry, as to the propriety of continuing the appropriation for the education of Miss Udney M. Blakely, reported that it is inexpedient to discontinue it at this time, which was concurred in 35 to 24.

The Senate went into committee of the whole. Mr. Mebane in the chair, on the bill to provide for the final settlement of Executors and Administrators. After some time, the committee rose and reported the bill, with sundry amendments, which were agreed to, and it was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Jan. 1.

Mr. Croom presented a bill, more effectually to suppress the practice of Usury. Mr. Walton, a bill to authorise and direct the Supreme Court, to be holden in the places therein mentioned. Passed their first reading.

The bill to amend the laws regulating the inspection of Flour, in the town of Fayetteville; and the bill to amend an act passed in 1784, concerning Inspectors and unmerchantable commodities, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Jan. 2.

The following bills have passed into laws, viz:—A bill to compel the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, and the Register of the same, to keep their offices at Pittsborough—A bill to amend and explain an act, passed in 1784, for the clearing out and improving the navigation of Trent river, in Jones county—A bill to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina—A bill to amend the law, with respect to the collection of debts, from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by Justices of Peace.

An engrossed bill was received from the House, to amend the acts respecting lands sold for taxes. Passed its first reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

The bill for improving the navigation of creeks and rivers in Sampson county, and of Black River, so far as the same is the dividing line between Sampson and Cumberland, was read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Monday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Smith of Anson, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were negatived:

Whereas, the practice of shaving notes, is found to be injurious to the citizens of the State, inasmuch as it prevents money being loaned at lawful interest and causes property to sell, far below its true value;

Therefore resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent the same.

The bill to authorise and direct the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein directed, and to advance the administration of justice in the trial of Equity causes, was read the third time. Mr. Bynum moved to amend the bill, by adding another section, to provide for the holding of an annual term in Bertie county, which was negatived 90 to 32. The bill was then put on its passage and rejected 66 to 57.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Vail made an unsuccessful attempt to have the vote on the Supreme Court bill reconsidered—but the motion was rejected, 66 to 59.

The remainder of the day was occupied in committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the reports of the Select Committee on the subject of the Banks. After sitting until about 4 o'clock, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Before the House went into Committee, Mr. Gaston submitted the following Resolutions, which were read and referred to the committee of the whole House on the subject of the Banks:

Resolved, That the power to issue paper as a medium of circulation, and for the purposes of profit, unless restrained within narrow limits and controlled by strong checks, always has been, and always will be abused.

Resolved further, That in the Charters of the Banks of this State, the limits imposed on such issues, were too vague and the checks too feeble: that a general readiness in the community to borrow, joined with the desire of profit on the part of the Stockholders, could not fail to produce an issue of paper, out of proportion to the Specie funds of the Banks and beyond their ability promptly and regularly to redeem; and that the consequence has been a depreciation in the currency of the State, injurious to the interests of its citizens and the character of its public institutions, and leading to evasions and expedients in the Managers of these institutions, always disreputable, sometimes at variance with their Charters, and often oppressive to their customers.

Resolved further, That the Legislature of the State, by commanding the State Bank with a capital of $1,600,000, and a power to contract debts not exceeding four millions eight hundred thousand dollars, to commence operations so soon as $87,500 should be paid in: By authorizing an extension of the Capital Stock of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, in the year 1814, when it was known, that such extension could not add to the specie in their vaults: By assigning to the State, a large portion of the stock of each Bank, without any payment therefor: By making repeated emissions of Treasury Notes, thus representing specie by the tender of a substitute for it, in circulation: By paying these Treasury notes to the Banks, as the price of a further portion of their stock, and authorizing increased issues of paper on the faith thereof, has most effectually aided in producing the depreciation of the currency and its consequent mischief.

Resolved further, That every consideration of duty and policy requires, that the depreciation should be remedied as speedily, as the exigencies of the country will permit; that the only effectual cure is to be found in the withdrawal from circulation of redundant issues, so that the residue, shall not exceed the amount required and sustained by the business of the community; that this cure is in steady and certain progression, under the operation of powerful causes, which are beyond the control of the Legislature; that the Bank of the United States, has already compelled the Bank of Cape Fear, (the one more immediately within the sphere of its action) to become a specie paying Bank; that it must shortly compel the other Banks of this State, either to follow their example, or to close their concerns; and that any legislative interference to hasten either of these results, is not only unnecessary, but must produce a sacrifice of property, embarrassments of the finances and general distress in the community.

Resolved further, That the interests of the country demand, that instead of imposing penalties on the Banks, to compel the reduction of their issues, or of instituting prosecutions to effect a relinquishment of their franchises, their debts should be called in, with as much lenity and moderation as practicable, and that the Representative of the State in the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Banks, be instructed to keep this object steadily in view, and promote it by all the means within their power.

Resolved further, That the Banks ought to be authorized to extinguish gradually, such a portion their respective Capitals, as is not needed for the support of a sound circulating medium, by receiving Stock in payment for debts, upon terms which may consist with the rights of their creditors and the interests of the Stockholders.

Mr. Wyche also submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were referred to the same committee:

Whereas, the several Banks of this State have made large issues of notes which they were unable to pay with specie on demand, and in consequence of such issue and failure to pay, their notes have depreciated in value much to the injury of the credit of the State:

And Whereas, the citizens of this State are now indebted to the Banks for an amount which cannot now be paid, without general distress and ruin to many:

And Whereas, the Stockholders of the State Bank have determined to meet on the — day of —— next, to decide on closing the business of said Bank without delay; which in the present time of general depression, would be attended with ruin to many and wide spreading distress to the people generally;

Be it therefore resolved, That the Officer and agent representing the State in the Board of Directors and in the meeting of Stockholders, be instructed and they are hereby directed to use their influence to prevent the winding up of the business of the State Bank too rapidly—to demand from its debtors not exceeding the rate of 5 per cent. at every renewal, if the safety of the Bank will permit; and to continue steadily to pursue such measures as will enable the Bank to resume specie payments, without distress to the country.

Mr. Wyche also presented a bill, regulating the practices of the Banks of this State in certain cases. [Imposes a heavy penalty on any bank trading, in violation of their charters.]

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Brooks presented a bill to compel the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Register of Chatham, to keep their offices at Pittsborough. Mr. Eccles, a bill to incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina—which bills were read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The Governor communicated the annual Report of the Trustees of the University, which was ordered to be printed. There are five vacancies to be filled in the Board.

Mr. Boykin, from the select committee to whom the memorial of James Grant, Comptroller was referred, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Clerk, in his office, which was indefinitely postponed on the first reading.

Thursday, Jan. 1.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of the Reports and Resolutions, on the subject of the banks. After setting in committee until 3 o'clock, during which Messrs. Gaston, Potter, Alexander and Webb of Person, addressed the committee, they rose and reported progress to the House and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Friday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Wyche, from the select joint committee, to whom was referred the message of the Governer, communicating the remonstrance of the President of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company against a bridge which prevented Vessels passing, and a letter from Governor Giles, of Virginia, on the same subject, reported a bill, to provide for the removal of obstructions to the Passage of masted Vessels, from the Dismal Swamp to Albemarle Sound, which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill, to amend an act passed in 1821, to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes, passed its last reading, 94 to 24, and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

From the Raleigh Register of Jan. 2.

Legislative.—The House of Commons, on Monday and Tuesday, were occupied, (in Committee of the Whole, *Mr. Nash* in the Chair,) in the consideration of the Report made to the Legislature, by the Select Joint Committee on the subject of the Banks, which gave rise to a long and animated discussion. The debate was opened by *Mr. Potter*, on a motion to substitute the Report of a minority of the Bank Committee, for that of the majority. Mr. P. spoke at considerable length in favor of the Report which he had made to the House in behalf of the minority, and in favor of the course proposed by the resolutions with which it concludes, directing a judicial inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of the Banks. And also in favor of a bill which he read and laid on the table, which proposed that when the operations of the present Banks shall have been closed by means of the proceedings which were recommended, a new Bank shall be established on the funds obtained from them, aided by an issue of Stock on the faith of the State. Mr. W. J. Alexander also supported the course proposed by the minority of the Committee.

Mr. Gaston, Mr. Swain and Mr. Spruill opposed the course proposed by the Report of the minority. They admitted that the Banks had not, in certain particulars, conformed to their Charters; but that the Legislature had also acted improperly in extending the Banking Capital of the State, contrary to the wishes of the Directors of the Institutions themselves. They deprecated the proposed judicial proceedings against the Banks, which would have no effect but to sink the value of our circulating medium, and of course augment the present embarrassments of the People. On the contrary, they were of opinion, that the best course would be to suffer the State Bank to wind up its concerns as it proposes, so that it does not oppress the people by requiring them to pay their debts by too large instalments, which the State could prevent by its *large vote* in all meetings of the Stockholders; to suffer the other Banks to go on, one of which had already become a specie-paying Bank, and the other was using means to become so. That these Banks, with the aid which might be afforded by the Bank of the United States, would afford a sufficient circulating medium for the business of the State; and that the people, having become more economical, and more desirous of getting out of debt than formerly, it was hoped when the proceeds of the present plentiful crop should be realized, they would be able to meet their engagements without the great distress which had been apprehended.

Neither the Resolutions offered by Mr. Gaston, the Resolution and Bill presented by Mr. Wyche, or Mr. Fisher's Bill have yet been discussed.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Potter introduced a bill for the relief of the people of North Carolina. It provides that no land or poor tax shall be exacted from the people the present year, but that $60,000 shall be issued in Treasury notes to meet the exigencies of Government.

Mr. Fisher submitted a resolution, which on his motion, was, for the present, laid on the table, requesting the Governor to address a letter to the President of the United States, respectfully asking that he will order to this State a detachment from the Corps of Topographical Engineers, for the purpose of making a survey with a view of ascertaining the best line for a Rail Road from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin, above the Narrows, and from the Yadkin to the Catawba, so as to connect the vallies of the Catawba and Yadkin with the Cape Fear; and also to make an estimate of the cost of erecting such Rail Road.

The bill to provide for obtaining statistical information of the resources of North Carolina, was indefinitely postponed, 64 to 58.

The bill supplemental to the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for mitigating the severity of executions, passed its third reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 111 to 9.

From the Raleigh Register of Jan. 6.

The Banks.—After a Debate of several days, in which great ability was displayed and in which much asperity was cast upon these Institutions and their Directors, Mr. Potter has so far succeeded in his design of putting down the Banks, as to have obtained the passage of his bill on its first reading, 66 votes to 54, directing the Attorney-General of the State to institute prosecutions against them. But though this bill has passed its first reading, several of the members who voted for it, said they did so for the purpose of seeing whether the bill could not be made less objectionable, on its second reading, which was made the order of the day for yesterday.

We cannot believe that a majority of the Legislature can be found in favor of this bill, when its effects come to be fully understood, as it is certainly calculated to produce greater derangement and distress in our community than is at present contemplated. It has for its object, not only the dissolution of all the three Banks, but the taking forcible possession of all the property and effects of every kind, (including their cash, bank notes, discounted notes, &c.) and putting the whole into the hands of Commissioners, there to be kept, till a decision of a suit takes place, which is to be instituted in our own Courts, and which will probably be afterwards carried to the Supreme Court of the Union, and which, therefore, may occupy several years. In the mean time, it is most likely, that the Notes of these Institutions, at present in circulation, will depreciate to a very low value, and no circulating medium will be left us. And the Stockholders, (amongst whom are many Widows and Orphans,) will, during this period, receive nothing for the money which they have vested in Stock, though many of them may have relied on their Dividends for support.

And for what purpose is all this confusion to be produced? Is it for any thing but to satiate the ill-will of certain individuals towards these Institutions? It cannot be, that any debtors of the Bank can expect to escape the payment of what they justly owe; they will certainly have to pay somebody—though it is possible time may be gained, if that be an object. And what have the Banks, or the Directors of them, done to produce this resentment? After carrying on their business for about eighteen years, lending their money very liberally to all who applied for it with good security, and suffering every inconvenience rather than distress debtors by requiring them to pay their debts by larger instalments than they believed they could conveniently pay, and thereby injuring the credit of their Institutions, by lessening their means of providing funds for redeeming iheir Notes, they are at last under the necessity of calling upon those who are indebted to the Banks for larger instalments; and one of these institutions, finding its concerns so much embarrassed, and its business attended with so little profit, has resolved to meeting in June next, to consider the propriety of winding up its affairs.

And is it for this that these institutions are to be put down, and the State thrown into confusion?

The fact is, and it is well known, that the Directors of these Institutions were selected from amongst the Stockholders, as the most fit persons to manage their concerns: but though men of character and standing in the community, they were destitute of Banking knowledge, most of them, probably, having never been in a Bank, until they were called upon to take upon them the duties of Directors. It could not be supposed, therefore, that a large Banking Establishment, such as the State Bank especially, consisting of a Principal Bank and six Branches, could be unexceptionably managed by a set of men, however faithful and competent they might be for ordinary business. All that could be expected would be, that they would do their best, and, after some experience become possessed of the requisite ledge for such a trust.

What was the result? The business of the State Bank went on for the first eight years of its existence, with uninterrupted success. And how, it may be asked, came its prosperous state to be interrupted? It arose from this circumstance. The Charter of the Bank authorized the Directors to loan three dollars for every dollar of the Capital Stock, and the Directors therefore concluded that this might be safely done; but long before they came to this point they found their notes returning upon them through the Brokers, and after redeeming them promptly for some time, they became alarmed, and on consultation between a deputation of Directors from each of the Banks, it was resolved to put of the Brokers, and suffer them to bring suit, but to pay all other persons. The Brokers took care to publish this resolution far and wide; and this *error* was the parent of all the other expedients afterwards resorted to by the Directors to keep up the credit of their notes, all of which proved ineffectual, and served only to bring the Bank into disrepute. If, instead of taking this course they had continued to pay out their specie, even to the last dollar, and called upon their debtors to pay what they owed, by larger instalments, the Directors would probably have escaped the embarrassments which the course adopted has produced. But it would have occasioned some distress to the customers of the Bank, and might have produced something like the discontent which at present prevails.

But because these *errors* have been committed by the Directors, without even a suggestion of corruption or dishonesty, are they to be abused and held up for public reprobation, the Institutions dissolved, and the community thrown into confusion, to gratify the spleen or ill-will of those who are inimical to the Banks? We trust not. We hope that if the State Bank be desirous of closing its business, it will be suffered to do so, provided it does not unreasonably oppress its debtors, and that the Cape Fear Bank, (which now pays specie,) and the Bank of Newbern, if it can can do likewise, will continue their operations, and if they have not the ability, (which we apprehend they will not,) to supply a sufficient circulating medium for the use of the State, that another Bank will be established on a solid foundation.

On Friday last, in the Senate, the bill appropriating $9000 to lay out and improve the road from Nicholas Nall's in Moore county, to Wilkesborough, passed its third reading, 27 votes to 26, but was rejected on Saturday, in the House of Commons.

The bill to incorporate the Mattamuskeet Lake Canal Company and for other purposes, on the same day, passed its 3d reading in the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, has passed both Houses, and is of course a law.

On Saturday, in the House of Commons, the bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers therein named, was indefinitely postponed, 66 votes to 55.

In the Senate, the bill for the prevention of the usurious practice called *shaving*, was rejected. It provided, that any note bought for less than its value, should be irrecoverable in law.

Statistics.—While at Raleigh, we amused ourselves in gathering the following statistical facts, in relation to the vocations, presidential preference, and matrimonial condition, of the members composing the present Legislature of North Carolina.

VOCATIONS.	
Farmers	143
Lawyers	34
Doctors	8
Mechanics	6
Merchants	4
Sea Captain	1
POLITICS.	
For Jackson	153
For Adams	39
Neutral	4
MATRIMONIAL CONDITION.	
Married	140
Bachelors	43
Widowers	13

From the great preponderance of the agricultural over other interests, the natural conclusion would be, that this Legislature ought to be more strongly marked by a substantial business character, than any other trait; yet the session is likely to be long and talkative. It will be seen that there is about an equal proportion of Jackson-men, Farmers, and Married men; while the Lawyers, Adams men, and Bachelors, stand in about the same ratio.—*Western Carolinian.*

We have stated in another article, that the Electoral vote of Tennessee was unanimous for Jackson and Calhoun. We see it mentioned, that there were *forty* ballotings for messenger to carry the vote to Washington, before a choice was effected; Mr. Hall, editor of the Republican, was finally elected. It is a little singular that a body of only nine members, which is the number of electors in Tennessee, should have found so much difficulty in making an election, let the candidates have been as numerous as they might in the Electoral College of North Carolina, composed of *fifteen* members, and before whom there were 18 or 20 candidates. The choice of messenger was effected on the 5th or 6th balloting. The lowest candidate was successively dropped at each ballotting, until our brother of the type, Capt. Alexander J. Lawrence, of The Star, beat Us one vote.—We were gratified that one of our fraternity succeeded—and particularly one so deserving, in every respect, as our friend Capt. Lawrence.—*West. Car.*

"The Sun," an Adams paper, printed at Sandy Hill, Washington county, "set," on the 16th inst. Several coalition stars have gone out.

The Louisiana Advertiser, in a notice of the sugar crops of a few planters, gives the following particulars relating to that of Mr. Brownson's at Lafayette, which place is less than half a degree South of New Orleans:—"Mr. Brownson has vested a large capital in the sugar business: He has erected very costly works, which have just gone into operation. We are credibly informed the sugar manufactured by him, this Fall, will more than defray the expense of these works. This result will lessen our wonder at the rapidity with which the sugar planter amasses riches. Each laborer, in his fields, will make annually, between $200 and $300, clear of all expense. One hand will cultivate 10 acres—each acre can yield 1500 lbs. of sugar, and each pound is worth, at least, 6 cents. Then deduct even two thirds of the profits, which is a much larger deduction than necessary, for the interest of the capital vested, and all the current expenses, and the most moderate result will be as above stated."

A curious memorial has been received by the President of the Senate, from a Mr. Crary, of Ohio, who calls himself the brother of our Saviour, and who sets forth that he has descended lineally from David, that he has made his appearance in this country for the purpose of resuming his temporal authority, while his brother, now living in Ohio, the real Christ, has appeared to call his people together. He calls upon Congress for an appropriation of ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum, to enable him to discharge his high functions as temporal governor of the world, and hopes that the members will each transmit him a ten dollar note, and *frank it*. The madness of some men is sometimes laughable, but this man's is shocking. We should hope that no member will be found wild enough to introduce his petition.

Wash. Chronicle.

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Wash. Chronicle.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On Monday, Dec. 29, Mr. Burnett, appointed a Senator by the Legislature of Ohio, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Harrison, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Tazewell presented a petition from Gen. Scott, praying for the passage of a declaratory act on the subject of brevet rank. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

December 31.—The following resolutions were submitted for consideration by Mr. Chandler, and lie on the table until to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of abolishing the office of Major General in the army of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the law on the subject of Brevet Commissions in the Army of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.—On motion of Mr. Long, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising a subscription of stock on the part of the U. States, to the Yadkin Navigation Company in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing Roanoke Inlet, in North Carolina.

December 31.—On motion of Mr. Hamilton, it was

Resolved, That the report of the select Committee (No. 259,) entitled "a report on Retrenchment," made at the last session, be committed to a Select Committee, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, touching the several subjects submitted by that Committee to the House.

In offering this resolve, Mr. Hamilton said, that he felt it his duty to remind the House that a report had been made at the last session of Congress by the Committee of Retrenchment. That report had been presented at a very late period, because the Committee had had such a mass of investigation before it, as to be perfectly overwhelmed by its labors. In presenting the report, he had stated to the House that the Committee had not sufficient time left to prepare the various bills which would be the legitimate consequence of the investigation they had made; but he had farther stated, that a motion would be made, early in the present session, to recommit the report, with a view that the necessary bills might be prepared in conformity to it. He was now aware of the shortness of the present session, but would assure the House that the requisite bills should be prepared with all possible expedition.

Friday, Jan. 2.—Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report, accompanied by the following bill:

A Bill concerning the Supreme Court of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That in any case, which now is, or hereafter may be, brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error or otherwise, to the final judgment or decree, in any suit in the highest court of law, or equity, in any State, in which shall be drawn in question the validity of any part of the Constitution of a State, or of any part of an act, passed by the Legislature of a State, unless the justices at least, of the said Supreme Court, shall concur in deciding such part of said Constitution, or Legislative act, to be invalid, the same shall not be deemed or holden to be invalid, but shall be deemed and holden to be in full force and effect, the concurrence of any lesser number of the said justices, in an opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The bill was twice read, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 3d Monday of the present month.

The question of the establishment of a new Territorial Government at the mouth of the Oregon (or Columbia) River, now seriously occupies the attention of the House of Representatives.

It is a question of complex character.

First, it is a question of expediency as regards the effect of such a measure upon our political system. It is difficult to determine how far it is expedient to establish States, hereafter to claim admission into this Union, at so great a distance from the Seat of Government as to make it doubtful whether they could be adequately represented in the Councils, or identified with the general interests of the Union.

Secondly, it is a question of political power; whether the Eastean and Middle and Southern States shall agree to receive into the political limits of the Union other Western Territories, in addition to those already existing, and which it is already necessary to subdivide, to form a new tier of States, whose influence in the Government will lessen more and more those of the old Thirteen States.

Thirdly, it is a question of boundary between the United States and a foreign Power, which it appears to us to be of more importance to settle than either of the preceding.

By a serious decision upon the pending bill, however, it might happen that all three of these questions would be determined. It is not surprising, therefore, that it invites grave debate.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Clay.—The Providence Literary Cadet announces, that Mr. Clay will visit N. England during the next Summer—But another Providence paper announces another communication on the same subject, which controverts the statement, and adds, "I am strengthened in my opinion, from the fact, of having seen a letter of a very late date from Mr. Clay, to a friend of his residing in Massachusetts, in which he says, that he shall remain in Washington, in the discharge of his official duties, until the 4th of next March, when he will return to his farm in Kentucky."

The U. S. Philadelphia Gazette, states, that a new work from our countryman, Washington Irving, will shortly appear from the press of Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, who have purchased the copyright.—The name is "A Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada."

Gen. Jackson's departure for Washington.—It will be seen from the subjoined letter of Gen. Jackson, in reply to an invitation sent him by his friends at Lynchburg, Va. to visit them on his way to Washington City, that it is not probable he will leave Tennessee until sometime in February. The rumor of his intention to make Philadelphia the place of his residence uutil March, must, therefore, be without foundation.

Hermitage, December 9th, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 22d ultimo, presenting to me the congratulations of my friends in Lynchburg and its vicinity, and inviting me, in their name to pass through that section of country on my way to Washington, in the event of my election.

So lively an expression of regard for my character and services as that, Gentlemen, which you have been pleased to convey on this occasion, is received with every sentiment of respect; and I beg leave to offer, in return for it, the grateful assurance that it would afford me great satisfaction to accept the invitation, were it probable that I could comply with it. But as I shall feel myself bound to await the complete ascertainment of the election, before I make any arrangements on the result; and then, in the event of my election would be compelled to take the most expeditious route in order to reach the City by the 4th of March, the pleasure of paying you my personal respects must be postponed to some future period.

I pray you to accept for yourselves, and present to those you represent, the assurance of my respect and high consideration, and believe me, very sincerely, Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 26th states, that Gen. Jackson had left Nashville, on his way to Pittsburg—and calculates that if he met with no extraordinary detentions, he might arrive at Pittsburg by the 2d or 5th of January.—But the General was to dine with the citizens of Nashville on the 23d of December.—The following correspondence had passed between them on this subject.

INVITATION TO GEN. JACKSON.

NASHVILLE, DEC. 4. 1828.

SIR,—Your friends and neighbors of this place having felt a lively interest in the recent election of Chief Magistrate of the United States, beg leave to tender to you, through us, their sincere congratulations, that you have been selected by the freemen of the Union, for that distinguished station.

Having the most unbounded confidence in your patriotism and zeal, for the good of our common country, and in your qualifications for the discharge of the duties of that high and responsible office, they cannot but rejoice, that the selection has fallen upon one, who has furnished so many proofs of his devotion to the republic.

"Indulging in the feelings which the occasion has produced, the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity desire an opportunity of testifying to you personally before your departure for Washington, their continued confidence in your character and attachment to yourself, and for that purpose have appointed us a committee to invite you to partake of a dinner and ball, to be given in Nashville, at such time as may best suit your convenience.

"That your administration may greatly promote the public good, that it may meet the approbation of a grateful and confiding people—that you may be preserved in health to return and spend many happy years among your friends and neighbors, is the sincere wish of Most Respectfully,

Signed by the Committee &c.

"*December* 4, 1828.

GENTLEMEN:—The congratulations of my friends and neighbors of Nashville and its vicinity, on the result of the Presidential election, are received with sentiments of the warmest gratitude.

"To the partiality of my fellow citizens must I ascribe the favorable terms in which you are pleased to speak of my character and services, in connexion with the future prosperity of our common country. Should the contingency happen to which your language alludes, I have nothing to offer, gentlemen, but the pledges of my best exertions, and a reliance on providence for a happy issue to the measures of my administration.

"I accept with pleasure your kind invitation, and name as a convenient time, any day between the 20th and 30th instant, that the committee may please to select.

"I beg you individually, to be assured of my respect, and the deep solicitude I feel for your prosperity and happiness, in common with my fellow citizens of Davidson.

"I am very respectfully,
"Your most obedient servant,
"ANDREW JACKSON.
To the Committee of Arrangements."

GEORGE M. BIBB has been appointed a Senator of the United States from the State of KENTUCKY, to succeed R. M. JOHNSON, whose present term of service will expire on the 3rd day of March next. Mr. JOHNSON was not in nomination. The opposing candidate was BURR HARRISON; and the vote between them in joint meeting of the both branches of the Legislature, gave 83 votes to Mr. BIBB, and 50 votes to Mr. HARRISON.

We are sorry to learn that we are about to lose the services of Col. JOHNSON in Congress. We have of late differed from him widely as to men; but in all questions concerning the honor and interest of his country, in legislation, we have almost always found him on the right side. On the side of humanity, and liberality he has been always found. He has committed errors, doubtless: Who has not? There is one honorable incident in his life that we can never forget. After supporting the declaration of War in 1812, with all the zeal and enthusiasm which belonged to his character, the moment the war was begun, without parting with his legislative character, he flew to the point of danger, and exposed his person freely in the field, in the conflict which his vote had assisted to bring on. Like the distinguished individual who now presides over the War Department, who acted with the same spirit, with the same resolution, and the same gallantry, he demonstrated, first by precept and then by example, his readiness to peril his life in the cause of his country's honor. Hereafter, the names of PORTER and JOHNSON will be watchwords for the Militia, when danger demands their voluntary service.—*Nat. Int.*

Boston, Dec. 23.

City Election.—The election held yesterday for the choice of a Mayor, for the ensuing year terminated in favor of the Hon. Harrison G. Otis, who was elected by a handsome majority.

Walter Bowne has been chosen Mayor of New York, for the ensuing year, by the nearly unanimous vote of the Common Council of the City.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 8, 1829.

Town Affairs.—On Monday last, JAMES SEAWELL, Esq., was elected Magistrate of Police of this town, for the present year. At the same time the following Gentlemen were elected Commissioners:

Ward No. 1, SAMPSON BOON.
2, EDWARD W. WILLKINGS.
3, DOLPHIN A. DAVIS.
4, HENRY W. AYER.
5, JAMES H. HOOPER.
6, JOSHUA CARMAN.
7, JAMES MILLER.

The Banks—We refer for information upon this subject, to the extracts from the Raleigh papers, under the Legislative head.—The decisions of the Legislature are awaited with the anxiety, natural upon a subject of such momentous importance to the people of this State. From all we can learn our impression is, that the Legislature will not adopt any violent course against the present Banks, but will suffer them to wind up in peace, as the State Bank will no doubt do as soon as possible, and as the others will necessarily do in 1835, if not sooner, because their charters will then expire. Any attempt to extend their charters would of course be unsuccessful *now*, whatever it may be when the benefits of a better management are fully realized. Whether or not a new Bank is likely to be authorized at the present session, we are not sufficiently informed to hazard an opinion. A week or two will probably put an end both to the suspense and this long session.

Mr. Fisher's speech upon the first reading of his Bank bill will be found on our first page.

P. S. For later accounts, giving the pleasing intelligence of the rejection of Mr. Potter's bill, see a succeeding column.

It will be seen, that a bill to lay out and improve a Road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough has been rejected in the House, after having passed the Senate. The Register states, but in that we must suppose there is some mistake, that Mr. McDiarmid, the Senator from this county, moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill in the Senate. Even if we could harbor the idea that the Senator was inimical to the interests of Fayetteville, (which would be very extraordinary,) we could not believe him insensible to the importance of giving every facility to the planter in bringing his produce to market, or to the importance of drawing the trade to our own towns, which now goes abroad, and adds to the business and profit of our sister States. Altogether, the idea is inadmissible, and we must wait for some explanation. But should it be true, that the opposition of the Senator from Cumberland has effected that in the House which it could not do in the Senate, some explanation of his reasons are due to his constituents, some of whom are much surprised at the course imputed to him. It has produced considerable excitement here.

Dividends.—The Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern have, respectively, declared Dividends of two per cent. on their Capital Stock, for the last 6 months.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to the Governor of this State, with the rank of Colonel:

John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank.
Stephen Birdsall, Raleigh.
Philo White, Salisbury.
Joshua W. Cochran, Fayetteville.

Counterfeits.—A few days ago, a counterfeit $50 note on the Cape Fear Bank was offered at a Store in town, but was detected. It was badly executed, the signatures especially. That of *W. Anderson* was stiff, instead of being very free, as in the genuine notes. It may be well to state, that numbers of counterfeit bills are brought to town at this season, and that they are sometimes attempted to be passed with such pertinacity, as shews the want of a proper sense of its criminality, and of the punishment denounced against it by the law. Some persons seem not to know, that the law considers him who passes a counterfeit, knowing it to be such, in the same light as him who made it; and that the one is subject, and deservedly too, to the same punishment as the other. They appear rather to consider it a very *cute* and perfectly justifiable act to cheat another with the same bill with which they themselves have been cheated. A little reflection would shew such persons the criminality of the act, as well as the danger of thus setting the law at defiance.

Accidents.—It is long since we have had to record an accident to any of the boats on our River; and we are glad in noticing two which occurred during the present week, to state that no material loss was suffered by either. The first happened to a boat of Messrs. Hall & Johnson, which had just completed its loading for Wilmington when it was discovered to be sinking. In about ten minutes, by the prompt exertions of the hands, aided by others near, (particularly those of the Steamboat,) the whole of the load, which consisted chiefly, of near 3000 bushels of wheat, was removed, with very little damage. It was then discovered that the rats had eaten a hole through the keel, and that a few minutes more would have filled her with water. The other accident alluded to, happened to the Steam Boat, about six miles from town. In the dusk of evening, she struck a shoal, and suffered some injury in her works, which was repaired, we understand, in about six hours, when she was enabled to proceed.

The Hon. Wm. R. King has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Alabama.

Virginia.—L. W. Tazewell was on Saturday last, re-elected Senator to Congress, for 6 years. The vote was, Tazewell 181, scattering 5.

No news from Europe. The latest dates from Liverpool are of the 9th November—just sixty days. Accounts are anxiously expected, particularly by the merchants, who are giving as high as $1 30 for Wheat.

Georgia.—The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation, ordering an election on the first Monday of October next, for a Representative in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the neglect of the Hon. George R. Gilmer to notify the Governor, within 40 days, as required by law, of his acceptance of that office, conferred upon him at the late election.

Supreme Court.—Wm. A. Graham, of Oxford, has received Superior Court Licence, and Richard H. Lewis, of Edgecombe, Samuel S. Johnson, of Northampton, William A. Wright, of New Hanover, and Henry B. Elliott, of Randolph county, have been admitted to County Court practice.

The total number of votes taken at the late Election of Electors in the State of Tennessee was for Gen. Jackson 44,293—for Mr. Adams 2,240! In several of the Districts not a vote was given for any but the Jackson candidate.

Dismal Swamp Canal.—We have the gratification to state, that the water was let into the Canal on Wednesday, and that a boat loaded with Staves, from the South end, is expected to arrive here this day.

Norfolk Beacon.

Mr. *Mulenburg*, a Jacksonian, has been elected to Congress from Ohio, in the place of Mr. Creighton resigned. Of the Delegation of Ohio in Congress, *nine* are friendly to Gen. Jackson, and *four* to Mr. Adams.

State Society of Virginia.—At a late annual meeting of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, held in the Capitol at Richmond, Chief Justice Marshall presiding, after receiving the report of the Managers and transacting the annual business, it was resolved to form a STATE SOCIETY. Accordingly, a Constitution was adopted, and officers were appointed embracing, we are happy to see, many of the most distinguished names in the State. The following are the officers appointed for the ensuing year:

JOHN MARSHALL, *President;*

James Madison, James Monroe, James Pleasants, John Tyler, William H. Fitzhugh, John F. May, Gen. Briscoe G. Baldwin, Philip Doddridge, Hugh Nelson, Gen. Wm. H. Broadnax, William Maxwell, and Dr. Thomas Massie, *Vice Presidents.*

New Orleans, Dec. 11.

The Sugar Crop.—We have again the gratification of being able to congratulate the planters of our neighborhood upon the success of their year's labours, in the culture of the cane. The quality of the sugar made is in general even superior to that of the last season. We have now before us specimens from the plantations of the Messrs. Randall, on the Lafourche, and of the heirs of Thibodaux, on the Terrebonne, which in point of quality are decidedly the finest we have ever seen, of Louisiana manufacture. They go to prove the excellence of our bayou lands for the culture of this grand staple of lower Louisiana.

The crops, indeed, are generally fine in every part of the country, and the produce will be immense.—*Lafourche Gazette.*

The Mobile Register informs us that, from the experiments which have been made by a number of planters in Clark, Monroe, and Baldwin counties, as well as in other portions of the State of Alabama, it is believed to be no longer doubtful that the growing of sugar may be made equally as profitable as it is in Louisiana, where the soil is sufficiently strong.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday night last, Mrs. McPHERSON, wife of Mr. Martin McPherson.

Recently, in Columbia, S. C., Mrs. CALEDONIA CLIFTON, daughter of Mr. John McColl, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steam Boat Henrietta, Captain Rush, from Wilmington, with boat Brown Maid in tow, to Willkings & Co. Agents, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to James Baker, James Kyle, I. Blake and Son, R. W. King, Willkings & Co. and others.

Also on the 5th, Hortons & Hutton's boat Glasgow, with Coffee for owners, and Sundries for Maxwell Chambers, of Salisbury.

Also, on the 5th, I. Blake, Jr's boat John Parker, with Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Fish, and Cheese for owners.

Also, on the 7th, Hall & Johnson's boat, George Washington, with Leather, Coffee, Hats, and Shoes, to owners.

DEPARTED, on Monday, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with Cotton, Flour, &c. and several passengers.

Also, on the 7th, I. Blake, Jr's boat, John Parker, with Tobacco and Flour for Whitehead & Fuller, and Cotton for owner.

Also, on the 3d, McNeill & Kirkland's boat, Commodore Perry, with a cargo of Flaxseed.

Also, on the 6th, Hall & Johnson's boat, H. Clay, with Flour, Feathers and Wax, for owners.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Dec. 31, Brigs Rebecca from New York, Damon from do., Pamelia from Martinique, Petit Eugene from do., Spartan from New York, Agenora from do., Maria from Newport, Pocahontas from New York, Edward from do., Asaph from Boston. Schooners Argo from New York, Mary Ann from do., Nelson from Philadelphia, Almira from Boston, Don Quixote from Ipswich, Two Brothers from Newburyport, Folton from Philadelphia, Eddington from New York, Diademus from Newport, Enterprize from New York, Hannah and Mary from Friendship, Elmira from Boston, Triton from do.

CLEARED, Brigs New Hanover, for New York, Paragon for Porto Rico, Sarah Lee for Bristol, Clothier for New York, Roland for Surinam, Adams for Martinique. Schr. Driver for St. Barts.

By this Morning's Mail.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1828.

I am pleased to inform you, that the bill for instituting judicial proceedings against the Banks, was yesterday rejected in the House of Commons, by the casting vote of the Speaker. On giving his decision he remarked, that it involved much responsibility, but he was not disposed to shrink from it. So soon as he announced his opinion, he was greeted with a round of the most rapturous applause. Mr. Fisher hoped that the disturbers would be taken into keeping, by the Door Keepers. Mr. Settle said, he should have issued orders to that effect, had he been able to designate those engaged in it.

You will be gratified to hear, that the bill appropriating $8,920 for the improvement of the Cape Fear, below Wilmington, has become a law. It was carried, contrary to all expectation, by a vote of almost *two* to *one.*

I ought to have mentioned above, in reference to the Bank question, that your townsman, Mr. *Eccles*, delivered one of the most pungent speeches, in reply to Mr. Potter, ever heard in our Legislature. It was the happiest specimen of polished satire, I remember, and coming from one of such proverbial amenity of manners, as Mr. Eccles, its effect was electrical. It will appear, I understand, with the residue of the debate on the subject.

On yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Councillors of State, for the ensuing year: Geo. W. Jeffreys, Wm. B. Lockhart, Alexander Gray, Gideon Alston, Arch. McBryde, Nathan B. Whitfield and Isaac T. Avery.

The bill for the holding of an annual term of the Supreme Court, at Salisbury, which had passed the Senate, was again rejected in the House of Commons, yesterday.

A resolution was adopted by the Senate, on motion of Mr. M'Farland, on Monday last, to adjourn on Thursday; but it was laid on the table, in the House of Commons.

The session will terminate, I suspect, on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8½ a 9; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $5 75 a 6 50; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 37 a 40. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 10¼ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liverpool, very scarce, $1 25 a $1 50. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat $1 30.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Cider, Ale, &c.

10 Bbls. Newark Cider, (superior)
10 bbls. Albany Ale.
2 bbls. Shell barks, or Walnuts,
2 bbls. fresh Almonds,
Just received and for sale.
WILLIAMS & FENN.

8th Jan. 1829.—5-3t

Bargains!

THE Subscribers intending to change their business early in the Spring, offer for sale their

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

At the most reduced prices, for Cash only.

Persons indebted to them are requested to come forward and make payment as early this month as possible. J. & S. BIRDSALL.

January 8. 5-3w.



Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞ Private and public Dinner and Dancing Parties accommodated in superior style at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

POETRY.

THE WIFE.

"She flung her white arms around him—thou art all
That this poor heart can cling to."—

I could have stemm'd misfortune's tide
And borne the rich one's sneer;
Have brav'd the haughty glance of pride,
Nor shed a single tear;
I could have smil'd on every blow
From Life's full quiver thrown,
While I might gaze on thee, and know
I should not be *alone*.

I could—*I think I could*, have brook'd
E'en for a time, that thou
Upon my fading face hadst look'd
With less of Love than now;
For then, I should at least have felt
The sweet hope still my own,
To win thee back—and whilst I dwelt
On Earth, not been *alone*—

But thus to see, from day to day,
Thy bright'ning eye and cheek,
And watch thy life sands waste away
Unnumber'd, slowly, meek;
To meet thy smile of tenderness,
And catch the feeble tone
Of kindness ever breath'd to bless,
And feel, I'll be *alone*—

To mark thy strength each hour decay,
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,
As, fill'd with heaven-ward trust, they say,
"Earth may not claim thee longer:"—
Nay, dearest, 'tis too much—this heart
Must break when thou art gone;
It must not be, we may not part,
I could not live alone!

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by
J. & S. BIRDSALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Notice.

Fayetteville, November 8, 1828.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *It was Resolved*, That a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treas'r.*
600tF1.

FACTOR
And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent*. He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes. Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828 99tf.

Loubat's Grape Vine Roots.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Roots from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard, (see advertisement,) are requested to hand in their orders by the 1st of Jan. otherwise they may not be obtained in time for setting out. A Catalogue may be seen at my office.

I take this method of informing those who have already subscribed, that their orders have been forwarded. E. J. HALE, Agent.
Dec. 18, 1828.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next*, and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.
Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with	Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis*, to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use. HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 92tf.

Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. M. Shackelford,

NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received her Fall and Winter supply of *Fashionable MILLINERY*, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:—Fancy silk and satin Bonnets, the latest and most approved Paris fashions, Leghorn and straw Hats, fancy Head Dresses, chinchilla Hats for children, rich garniture Ribbons, belt do., artificial Flowers, a great variety, ostrich, down and vulture Feathers, Frizzetts, Puff Curls and Ringlets, Thibet Handkerchiefs, fancy gauze and silk do., bobinet lace Veils, black lace ditto, green and white gauze do., bobinet Laces and Collars, thread Laces, blue, black, satin and Marcelain, black Italian Lustring, black Sinchews and satin Levantine, rich bonnet Satins, silk Plushes and Velvets, black and white gauzes, Do. do. Italian Crapes, Do. do. Areophene, black and white silk Hose, horse-skin Gloves, white silk do., sewing Silks, brown Barege, Swiss, book & mull Muslins, brown Cambrick, puff Reticules, fancy Baskets, Bandboxes by the nest, floss Thread and Cotton, shell and horn tuck and side Combs, fancy Soaps, Macasser and Antique Oils, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

P. S. Old Leghorn Hats bleached and altered to look equal, if not superior to new.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe, }
2 do do Corsica, }
8 do do Muscat, }
3 do do old Madeira, }
½ pipe do do. }
2 qr. casks Port }
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson }
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31. 82-tf.



At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.
August 14.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.
HY. A. DONALDSON.
August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

New Cheap *Fancy Store.*

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

5-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro clothe. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons. Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4 4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere poinfs,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do,
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c &c. &c.
Fayetteville. Sept. 25.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.
October 9 1827. 92-tf

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
November 20. 98tf.



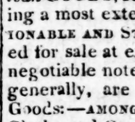
G. W. McDonald,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of *SADDLERY*, which added to his former stock, will enable him to manufacture Work on as good terms as any other establishment in the State. He has, and continues to keep on hand,

Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles,
Plated and common Harness,
Bridles and Martingales,
Trunks and Valices,
Saddle bags, and a general assortment of Whips, &c. &c., and almost every thing else in that branch of business. He still continues at his former Stand, a few doors East of the Cape Fear Bank.
December 24. 3-3w

To Rent,



That commodious DWELLING House on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
October 21. 1828. 94-tf.

Strayed or Stolen,



From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE*, 6 years old, about 14¾ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safe ly lodged in any Jail in the State.
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines. French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87*tf.*

Blanks for sale.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.
W. W. WILLIAMS.
October 15, 1828—93-tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do
Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Gold Pepper, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
August 14. 84tf



Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.
THE PROPRIETORS.
June 1828. 76tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentine
White and brown drillings and white jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vest
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & qu.
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet JOHN McAFEE
Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.